Events Leading to

Mexican Crisis in

The following brief chronology con-

stitutes the highlights in the politi-

cal history of Mexico, starting with

the Madero revolution against Presi-

den Porfirio Diaz, November 13, 1910,

culminating in the present crisis, as

NOV. 23-Francisco I. Madero pro-

claims himself provisional president,

and two days later Diaz resigns

sailing with his family for Europe

OCT, 16-Second revolution started un-

der General Felix Diaz. Two weeks

later he is captured by federal

troops and uprising apparently

provisional president. Gustavo Ma-

against Huerta, started by Carran-

1914.

APRIL 9-Paymaster and seven saflors

arrested in Tampico by Mexican sol-

diers. Though released a few hours

later, Rear Admiral Mayo demanded

an apology, punishment of the Mex-

ican officer in charge and a salute

of twenty-one guns. This was the

cupy customhouse at Vera Crus

APRIL 21-United States marines oc-

JUNE 24-Peace protocol signed by

JULY 15-General Huerta resigns as

AUG. 14-Carranza, by agreement with

General Obregon and General Itur-

bide, named provisional president,

to succeed Francesco Carbajal, who

held office one month after Huerta's

NOV. 11-The outbreak of hostilities

JAN, 5 to MARCH 5-Sporadic fight-

Oct. 19-United States formallly rec-

1916.

JAN. 1-Villa atrocities against Amer-

JAN. 13-Fifty Americans massacred

by Villistas near Chihuahua City.

JAN. 15-Fight between American

troops and Mexican soldiers near

Fort Hancock, fifty-three miles eas

JAN. 17-Villa orders his troops to

JAN, 23-Eight Americans hanged by

FEB. 18-Official report made to Sec-

ico numbered 146 in three years.

MARCH 1-Sporadic raids by Villistas

MARCH 9-Columbus raid by 1,500

MARCH 19-American troops under

shing's punitive expedition.

FORCES OF UNITED STATES

teen Americans slain.

Villa's orders at Carnejutla, Mexico.

retary of State Lansing disclosed

that total American murders in Mex-

across border become almost daily.

Mexican rebels under Villa. Seven-

command of Colonel Dodd enter Mex-

ico as vanguard of General Per-

AND MEXICO NOW IN FIELD

ALONG BORDER.

Douglas 2,500

Columbus 2,500

El Paso 3,500

Rio Grande 1,500

Presidio 1,000

These men are stretched along a

front of 1,800 miles. This makes the

IN MEXICO.

Namiquipa 3,500

Babricora 1,500

San Miguel 500

Madera 500

Casas Grandes 3.000

Corralitos 1,500

Ascension 500

Total12,000

These men are stretched along a

front of 250 miles. This makes the

AGAINST THIS FORCE CARRANZA

In Sonora under Calles......12,000

In Chihuahua facing Pershing. .40,000

At other points along border....15,000

HAS.

line average 48 men to the mile.

line average 19 men to the mile.

shoot all Americans on sight.

icans become daily.

of El Paso.

ognizes Carranza de facto govern-

ment. Wild jubilation in Mexico

ing between Villa and Carranza

between Carranza and Villa takes

"A B C" mediators at Niagara Falls,

and take charge of city.

provisional president.

Ontario.

resignation.

City.

za, governor of Coahulla,

follows:

May 31.

crushed.

dero executed.

Brief Chronology

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

States and Territories.	Seneral and general	Regimental and com-	Fotai commissioned	Enlisted men	Total commissioned and enlisted
2—Alabama 2—Arizona 3—Arkansas 4—California 5—Colorado 6—Connectieut 7—Delaware 8—District of Columbia 9—Florida 10—Georgia 11—Hawaii 12—Idaho 13—Illinois 14—Indiana 15—Iowa 16—Kansas 17—Kentucky 13—Louisiaha 19—Maine 20—Maryland 21—Massachusetts 22-Michigan 23—Minnesota 24—Mississippi 26—Montana 27—Nebraska 28—Nevada (a) 29—New Hampshire 30—New Jersey 31—New Mexico 32—New York 33—North Carolina 34—North Dakota 35—Ohio 38—Oklahoma 37—Oregon 38—Pennsylvania 39—Rhode Island 40—South Carolina 41—South Dakota 42—Tennessee 43—Texas 44—Utah 45—Vermont 46—Virginia 47—Washington 48—West Virginia 49—Wisconsin 50—Wyoming	23 8 33 24 3 8 33 25 103 25 103 25 6 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	160 206 206 206 206 206 207 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208	155 47 115 255 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 126 127 128 121 129 120 121 121 121 121 122 123 124 121 121 121 122 123 124 121 121 122 123 124 121 121 121 122 123 124 124 125 126 127 127 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	2.745 560 1.742 1.775 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.715 2.711 2.	1.650 1.650 1.650 1.650 1.651 1.651 1.651 1.651 1.650
Total(a) No organized militia in Nevada.	1,525	7,578	9,103	123,105	132,208

Condition of the National **Guard in the Various** States.

According to the latest war department records, the condition of the National Guard is as follows::

Alabama-Medical department, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, fair and

good. Arizona-Medical department, good;

infantry, fair and good. Arkansas-First Infantry Companies B, D, F and K, poor; others good or very good. Second Infantry Companies C and K, poor; others good or

fair. California - Medical department, good; cavalry, fair; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and fair;

infantry, fair or poor by compan Colorado-Medical department, good; orps of engineers, fair; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and

poor by companies. Connecticut - Medical department, very good; cavalry, good and excel-

lent; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and very good by companies; infantry, excellent and very

District of Columbia-Medical department, excellent; signal corps, fair; infantiy, fair, good and excellent by

companies. Georgia-Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and poor by companies; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and poor

by companies. Idaho-Infantry very good and good. Illinois-Medical department, very good; engineer corps, fair; cavalry, ex-

cellent and very good; field artillery, very good and good; infantry, very good and fair by companies; Seventh and Eighth infantry, Chicago, excellent and very good.

field artillery, fair; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Indiana-Medical department, fair;

field artillery, good; infantry, fair

and very good by companies. Kansas-Medical department, very good; field artillery, fair; Infantry, very good and good by companies.

Kentucky - Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and good to ex-

cellent by companies. Louisiana - Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; field artillery, fair; infantry, good, fair and

poor by companies. Maine-Medical department, fair; coast artillery corps, fair and good; in-

fantry, good. Maryland-Medical department, very good; infantry, very good and fair by

companies. Massachusetts-Medical department, excellent; cavalry, very good; field artillery, excellent; coast artillery, good

and very good; infantry, good and very good by companies. Michigan - Medical department,

poor; engineers' corps, fair; signal corps, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and very

Minnesota - Medical department, fair; field artillery, very good; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Mississippi - Medical department, poor; infantry, fair and poor by

Missouri-Medical department, good; cavalry, very good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and fair by

companies. Montana-Medical department very good; infantry, excellent and good.

Nebraska-Medical department, very good; infantry, excellent, good and fair by companies. New Hampshire-Medical depart-

ment, fair; cavalry, fair; field artillery, good; coast artillery, poor; infantry, excellent and very good.

very good; infantry, fair to good.

good; artillery, excellent; infantry, Iowa-Medical department, fair; | very good and good.

New Jersey-Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; artillery,

New Mexico-Medical department,

CALL TO ARMS FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

The call to the militia of all the states was contained in the following statement of Secretary of War Baker addressed to the governors of the states:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia and the

National Guard necessary for that purpose. "I am in consequence, instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States through you, the following units of the organized militia and the National Guard of the state of, which the president directs shall be assembled at the state mobilization point (or at the place to be designated to you by the commanding general, eastern depart-

ment), for muster into the service of the United States. "Organizations to be accepted into the federal service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted and to which they should be raised as soon as possible is prescribed in section No. 2, "Tables of Organization," United States army.

"In case any regiment, battalion or squadron, now recognized as such, contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform to muster to regular army organization tables, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized by the war department.

"Circular 19, division of militia affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each state as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted into service."

Militia Below Peace Strength.

Records of the division of militia affairs of the war department show that the National Guard of the country lacks 22,000 men of the number required to bring it up to its supposed peace strength of 151,000. It is short by 186,000 men of its full war strength of 315,000.

Of the 12 divisions existing on paper, only two, the Sixth New York and the Seventh Pennsylvania, have a divisional headquarters organized.

ing up these divisions only 28 have their headquarters organized. Due to the troops of many of the brigades and most of the divisions being from different states, and the war department having no regular officers to spare, there is no one available for these staffs.

For the 127 regiments of infantry and cavalry there should be 635 machine guns. At last reports a few weeks ago there were but 172 in the possession of the various regiments. | trains.

Of the 36 brigades, on paper, mak- | The ordnance department had only 77 available. There were 67 others in the sea-coast defenses, but they were needed there.

Transportation is of the utmost importance in any field operation and this will be particularly true in Mexico. Yet the Sixth New York division is the only one with complete regimental and divisional wagon trains. The Seventh Pennsylvania has complete regimental trains but needs 115 wagons to complete the divisional

WILSON KNOWN AS EDUCATOR

Held Many High Positions Before Becoming Head of Princeton University.

HIS POLITICAL LIFE SHORT

Was Elected Governor of New Jersey in 1910 and President of the United States in 1912-Of Scotch-Irish Descent and Born in Virginia.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson was born at Staunton, Va., on December 28, 1856. FEB. 21-Third revolution takes place He is the son of Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, and Victoriano Huerta proclaimed a Presbyterian minister, and the grandson of Judge James Wilson, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who migrated FEB. 21-Fourth revolution, this time from County Down to Philadelphia in 1807. James Wilson prospered and became manager of the Aurora, a lead-OCT. 14-Huerta proclaims himself ing Democratic Journal, Philadelphia dictator and abrogates constitution.

then being the national capital. About two years after Woodrow Wilson's birth his father accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Augusta, Ga. This was at that time one of the most influential congregations in the South, and the elder Wilson remained as its pastor throughout the Civil war. He was recognized as one of the leading divines of the South.

Woodrow was only five years old when the war broke out, and as Augusta was not the scene of any actual conflict, the boy knew little about what was going on. He was also shielded from the stormy passions and violent prejudices of the war, and grew up into manhood unwarped by sectional

It was at Steubenville, Ohio, that Joseph Ruggles Wilson, the father of Woodrow Wilson, was born on February 28, 1822. He was the scholar of James Wilson's family. Jefferson college graduated him as valedictorian in 1844, after which he taught school and prepared for the Presbyterian ministry at the Western Theological seminary and Princeton seminary. In 1849 Joseph R. Wilson married Janet Woodrow, daughter of Dr. Thomas Woodrow, a famons Presbyterian minister of the day, who was a descendant from ancient English stock. The Rev. Mr. Wilson became the father of two daughters before he was called as pastor to Staunton, Va., where a third child, a son, was born, and christened Thomas Woodrow.

The early years of the president's life were spent in the interesting though inconspicuous pursuit of knowledge. He specialized in the law, in American history, and in political economy. With this foundation laid, he burst upon the political world in 1910 when he was elected governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket.

In the second year of his governorship his boom for president was started under the management of William F. McCombs, one of his former students at Princeton. During the preconvention months no less than half a lozen other entrants for presidential honors made their appearance.

At the subsequent Democratic national convention at Baltimore, June 28-July 2, Mr. Wilson beat out all entries with a vote that increased at each roll call till his victory was recorded on the forty-sixth ballot. In the election that followed he was an easy victor over the Taft and Roosevelt tickets, though his entire popular vote did not reach that accorded William Jennings Bryan in 1908.

Of Scotch-Irish Descent.

President Wilson is the son of Joseph R. and Jessle Woodrow Wilson, Laredo10,000 disciples of the Scotch Presbyterian Brownsville 9,000 faith. He was born in the manse of a San Antonio 4,500 small church in Staunton, Va., where his father was curate. Total34,500

From Virginia the Wilsons moved to Georgia, when Woodrow was about two years old. There the president spent his early boyhood "in the heart of the most terrible tempest that ever swept over the country"-the Civil War.

From Georgia the family moved to South Carolina. In the Old Palmetto State the future president budded into youth and began to think upon a career. He first attended Davidson college, where he put in one year of hard study.

After this one year at college, Woodrow remained at home during the next twelve months, transferring to his counger brothers a part of the learning he had brought with him from Davidson.

This brings his biography up to the venr 1875-a momentous year for Woodrow Wilson and for Princeton university. It was the year he en-

tered Princeton. He had not been at Princeton long before he found out just what he want-

The extension of a branch of the Si-

service of his country. This determination came with a

a public men; to devote his life to ha

thrill upon reading in an English mugzine a series of articles on the British surlimment, presenting in graphic language the dramatic scenes enacted in the British legislature. He never forgot the picture. He hunted up everything in the library he could find bearing upon this subject and devoured it. and from that day to this has never wavered in his determination to play an active part in the stirring scenes on his country's political stage.

Mr. Wilson began his preparation at once. He subordinated his regular college work to the task of fitting himself for public life.

He devoted all his energy and every faculty he possessed to the furnishing of his mind to the end that he might be an authority on government and the history of government and be a leader in the affairs of his country.

No man ever subjected himself to sterner discipline or worked more steadfastly toward a fixed goal. He first taught himself to write shorthand in order that he might make rapid digests of what he read and heard. He also practiced composition assiduously. and extemporaneous speaking that he might be skilled and ready in offhand debate.

Graduated With Famous Class.

He graduated in the famous Princeton class of '79, on whose roster were Good wages, steady work; unsurpassed many names destined to become more working conditions. NO STRIKE ON. or less famous. Among these was Mahlon C. Pitney, who later sat on the bench of the United States Supreme

When Mr. Wilson left Princeton he had come to the conclusion that the most direct avenue into public life was through the law. Accordingly, during the following year he entered the University of Virginia, becoming versed in the rudiments of the law under the teachings of Dr. John D. Minor.

Almost at once he became a significant figure at the Virginia university. He won both the "Oratorical" and "Writing" prizes, and under the influence of his ardent classmates of the South he took a more active interest in college athletics than he had taken at Princeton, although he was never what might be called an enthusiast in these matters.

After two years' atudy at the University of Virginia, Mr. Wilson selected Atlanta as the field of initial practice at the bar. He joined a young man named Renick, and the two went to the Georgia capital and opened law offices under the firm name of "Renick & Wilson," Young Wilson soon discovered that he was sitting in at a waiting game, and during the following year, 1883, he entered Johns Hopkins university, studying history and political economy under Herbert B. Adams and Richard T. Ely.

Professor at Bryn Mawr.

His next field of activity was at Bryn Mawr, the famous college, which had just been opened. But as a sort afford to give such low rates to comof preparation for his Bryn Mawr pro- muters." fessorship he journeyed to Savannah, where he married Miss Ellen Louise Axson, one of Savannah's fairest tinually coming and going." daughters. She died at the White House August 6, 1914. December 8, 1915, Mr. Wilson margied at Washingten Ars. Edith Bolling Galt of that

The president has three daughters, Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Frances Bowes Sayre and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo. Mr. Wilson remained at Bryn Mawr

three years teaching history and economy. His work had won him an enviable reputation as a college instructor, and his services were next secured by Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn. While at Wesleyan university Doctor Wilson published another book, "The State," He again joined his fortunes with

Princeton when in the fall of 1890 he took the chair of jurisprudence and politics at that institution. He held this chair at Princeton for twelve years, writing during this period his famous work, "A History of the American People."

Made President of Princeton. In 1902 he was called to the presi-

dency of Princeton. He was holding this office when the Democrats of New Jersey chose him as their candidate for the governorship. He accepted, and was elected

after a sharp campaign. Within six months after assuming the governorship he had induced the legislature to pass a series of laws of the most advanced type, such as the primary election law, the corrupt practices act, the employers liability act, a public utilities act, a municipal

commission government law and sterilization or anti-procreation act. The Wilsons in America date about a century back, when James Wilson,

grandfather of the president, came over from Scotland and settled in Philadelphia. From there he went to Steubenville, O., which was then on the frontier. He published a newspaper and practiced a little common law and was known as "judge." The president's father, Joseph R. Wilson, was born in Stenbenville and grew up amid the hardy and manhood-making ed to do. And that thing was to be surroundings of the ploneer country.

INTERESTING FACTS

berian rallway for 500 miles has opened one of the world's greatest coal fields.

The government of South Africa has erected a large sugar mill to encourage the cultivation of cane in Zululand.

A portable but powerful hydraulic press has been invented for bending large pipes to any desired curve with-

Useful Fad.

"You frequently read of people writing their names on eggs." "Well?"

"I wish my friends would use 'em as visiting cards."-Louisville Courier-

Did His Best.

She (during the spat)-You should have married some stupid, credulous

He-Well, my dear, I ald the best I could.-Boston Evening Transcript.

Summer Luncheons III in a jiffy "II Let Libby's splendid chels relieve you pantry shell with Sliced **Dried Beef** and the other good summer meats — including Libby's Vienna Sausage—you'll find them fresh and appetizing. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

AND THE RESERVE AND A SECOND PROPERTY.

Situations for White or Colored Men

and boys in our mill and box department G. Elias & Bro. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Might Help.

"I find it almost impossible to keep the wolf from the door!"

"Do you ever try eating an onion?"

Keep It in Your Stable. For external use on horses nothing that we know of equals Hanford's Balsam. Many trainers use it as a leg wash because it keeps the skin in fine condition and should cure lameness.

One Exception.

"A man who is any kind of a man should always have convictions to his

credit." "But suppose he is state's attorney and can't always get 'em?"

There Is No Art In Taking Medicine. Just follow directions on every bottle of "Plantation" Chill Tonic and see how quickly those dreadful chills will leave you. It leaves the liver in healthy condition and yet contains no Calomel. Price 50c.-Adv.

Very Obliging.

"Miss Oldgirl is an obliging sort of person. "How 80?"

"When that rude old duffer told her he didn't like her face, she changed countenance."

Profitable.

"I don't see how the railroads can

"That's easy. They make their money on the servants who are con-

Hunting Trouble.

When a man just naturally wants trouble it is mighty easy to find an excuse for making it. According to Mike Hogan, Casey and O'Brien were having an argument of their own at Breckinridge street and Barrett avenue. It had progressed to the extent that each had forgotten what it was about originally and they were wholly oblivious of the gathering crowd until an urban and genteel person in a frock coat put in.

"Come, come, my man," he said, gently plucking Casey by the sleeve, You don't want to fight; I can tell it by your looks. Your face is too be-"Two be nine! Two be nine, is ut,

ye scut?" bellowed Casey. "Me face is two be nine is ut?" And there was where the real trouble began.-Louisville Times.

A Sensible Thing To Do

When the drug, caffeinethe active principle in coffee - shows in headache, nervousness, insomnia, biliousness, jumpy heart, and so on, the sensible thing to do is to quit the coffee.

It's easy, having at hand the delicious pure food-drink

Instant Postum

It is made from wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses and is free from any harmful substance.

Thousands who prefer to protect their health, use Postum with comfort and delight.

Made in the cup-instantly with hot water. Convenient, nourishing, satisfying.

> "There's a Reason" for **POSTUM**